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Judge Clawson L. Williams of the Superior Court of North Carolina for living up to the highest traditions of the American judiciary while presiding over the Ku Klux Klan trials in North Carolina.

Carolina Bishop Named

Bishop Frank Madison Reid, Columbia, S. C., of the African Methodist Episcopal Church for living up to highest responsibilities of American citizenship in marshaling the Negro vote in South Carolina under adverse conditions.

David Hoskins, Dallas, pitcher for the Dallas Eagles baseball team, for exemplifying the highest type of sportsmanship while pioneering as the first Negro to play in the Texas League and proving that qualifications can overcome racial discrimination.

South African Pastor Listed

The Rev. Michael Scott of the South African Anglican Church, for defying the wrath of the Malan Government in championing the rights of the oppressed natives of Southwest Africa in the United Nations and throughout the world.

Judge Collins Seitz of the Court of Chancery of Delaware, for forthright decisions which served to eliminate racial segregation in the elementary and high schools of Delaware.

Ralph Ellison, New York au-

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Legislátor Included

Representative Charles J. Jenkins, Chicago, for his achievements as chairman of the Appropriations Committee and parliamentarian of the General Assembly of Illinois.

Charles Adkins, Gary, Ind., National Amateur Athletic Union and national-collegiate welter-weight boxing champion, who, as a member of the United States Olympic team, clinched the American victory by defeating his Russian opponent.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation for its diligent efforts in rounding up the Ku Klux Klan leadership of the Carolinas, and for its efforts in seeking out the perpetrator of the Florida bombings, including the one that caused the death of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore.

Salvation Army Honored

The Salvation Army, central jurisdiction, for concretely demonstrating its belief in American democracy by admitting to Booth Memorial College in Chicago its first two Negro cadets.

Batten, Barton, Durstine, & Osborn, New York, advertising agency, for pioneering in the employment of a Negro to a top executive position.

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Hotel Workers To Award \$500 Racial Prize

New York.—An award of \$500 will be given annually to the person or organization judged to have done most to promote better race relations, the Hotel and Club Employees Union, Local 6, AFL, announced.

The decision to establish the yearly award was made by the union's representative assembly, whose 270 members represent the 27,000 Local 6 members employed in New York City's hotels and clubs.

Better Understanding

The award will be made during National Negro History Week (the second week in February) each year to promote observance of the accomplishments of our Negro citizens—as well as to accord recognition to the individual or organization which has made a signal contribution to better racial understanding.

David Herman, president of Local 6, said the awards would be made on the basis of nominations sent to the awards committee to be named by the union. The committee will consist of three prominent persons (to be announced) who will be invited to judge the entries and the evidence submitted in support of each.

In announcing the establishment of the award recently, Herman said the union had decided to make it an annual event because the harmony which exists between the Negro and white members of the union working side by side has convinced the union's officers there is no need for the existence of racial tensions. "We feel that an award made by a nonpartisan committee of judges will help to show others that the nation is moving forward in this field and that this recognition will encourage others to practice what is too often merely preached."

Members Excluded

Nominations for the award can be made by any person or organization. Excluded from consideration for the award, however, will be members and locals of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union and any individuals or organizations whose primary purpose is the promotion of better race relations, civil rights, etc.

All nominations are to be sent to Awards Committee, Hotel and Club Employees Union, Local 6, AFL, 305 West 44th St., New York 36, N. Y., and must be postmarked before midnight of Jan. 10, 1954.

HOTEL AND CLUB EMPLOYEES UNION, LOCAL 6, AFL
RACE RELATIONS A W A R D

Report Tells Of Fight To Avoid Riots

The Five-Year Report of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations will be released on May 25 at luncheon at the Bismarck Hotel.

The Report describes how dangerously close Chicago came to civil strife during these five years and it shows the measures that were taken to defend the city against it. It describes what happened in the schools and in hospitals, in plants and offices as efforts were made to equalize the services and opportunities of these institutions.

Chicago as a melting-pot city is shown to face the same kind of challenge today that it met in the days when vast emigrations from Europe changed the population patterns. The Report outlines the job that needs to be done in community organization to integrate and stabilize the neighborhoods of the city.

Augustine J. Bowe, Chairman of the Commission, will introduce the Report and present the first copy to the Mayor at the luncheon. All of the Commission members will be present.

Race Relations

GARDNER

Chicago Is A Great Town In Which Reformists, Cops Get Cart Before Horse

In giving thanks to God Almighty last Thursday, hundreds of Chicagoans made every attempt possible to impress Our Lord that in addition to better relations among Negroes and white people in this city, there is also a crying need for better relations inside the race.

They offered these prayers probably as a result of the harrowing week they had lived just before Thanksgiving when murder and holdups caused extra concern to all of us desirous of living past the holidays at least.

The irony of it all is the silence among our smug leaders when such things happen. High city officials when told of these Roman holidays the southside has nearly every weekend simply raise their eyebrows, express surprise and declare they had not heard about it.

Here and there a pipsnapper might cry out, but no one hears him but his congregation and even the sturdiest members of the church forget it, call a cab for home as the safest way to keep out of reach of robbers, rapists and willful murderers.

To date, there is only one way to get a rise out of the top police brass and that is for a newspaper reporter to write a mythical tale about the increase in policy playing.

Then the hard-riding, grim-faced veterans from Chicago's police headquarters roll into the districts predominantly colored to ferret out the walking writers who are supposed to be making \$400-a-day when as a matter of fact most of them live in flop houses.

These minions of the law roll right by dope pushers, the strong-

arm men, the rapists and potential killers and if there are four men in the squad car all four will pounce on a man with some drawing slips in his hand.

No sensible person has a defense for policy. It is a foolhardy game. But it is also a social evil, a way out, a creator of interest or a reason for living to the man and woman who feel the cramped and inhuman housing conditions. A woman goes to work Monday morning, after she puts her 'gig' in with the hope that Lady Luck may smile on her by the time she gets home. If it does she is going to get out of that water-soaked basement pig sty (recorded as an apartment) catch the Illinois Central and go back home for a while, maybe forever.

To those who know that gambling will never be completely stamped out in large cities this social evil is far down the ladder from murder, rape and robbery.

Then some smart aleck steps up and says: "What is the remedy for this situation now that you tell us all about it?" And he adds: "There are always a lot of people yapping all over town about murders and holdups. Anyone can know about them who wants to read all of that trash. Sometimes, I wonder why the newspapers print all of that stuff, it's nothing elevating."

But it may come to their door if it keeps on. Then what?

In making such statements people are low-rating themselves and families. They forget that the newspapers are but reflections of their civilization, or that which is closely around them. They forget perhaps that they are citizens, and with the freedom an American citizen enjoys there is a corresponding responsibility he must assume as a resident of a community, city,

county, state and nation.

To shirk this responsibility is to assume the role of second class citizenship just as much as if he were to agree to being jim-crowed in a theatre, restaurant or anywhere the public frequents.

The remedy lies in more business men, more individual citizens joining hands with public office-holders and telling these public servants that such conditions must be changed.

A politician of either party will not hear one voice, or one hundred voices but he'll hear the voice of a neighborhood and so will his boss.

And just remember when they do not hear the voice of a neighborhood, that is the neighborhood which needs better housing, better streets, cleaner streets and alleys, better police protection, and a lower crime rate.

Heaven knows it is all right to pray for these things, but in this enlightened age when everyone perhaps except the heathen know of our God-given talents, it is time now (after prayer) to get up off our knees and go to work shoulder to shoulder to eliminate murder, rape and robbery.

If a Millenium, like a whole community going into action should happen, Chicago's downtown police brass wouldn't have to worry about the policy game. There wouldn't be any players.

And to their everlasting credit as they play now, they are not murdering people, raping them or robbing them. They're just getting broke, which is a part of their

civil rights, going home with the hope, wish and prayer they'll 'hit' tomorrow. These are the only thoughts to which they can cling to keep alive. There are others of course, but not for people living in squalor against their own wishes.

Sometimes reality makes us wonder whether it retards a community, a city, state or nation to speak only of good points.

White GI Dies In Attempt To Save Negro

EAST CHICAGO, Ind.—(ANP) A white Air Force soldier lost his life last week as he tried in vain to save a 3-year-old Negro boy as the youngster walked into the path of a freight train here.

Home on a furlough from the 100th Air Force base in Savannah, Ga., Pvt. Joseph Nunez lost his life as he tried to rescue little Frederick Wilkinson as the child darted in front of a freight train at a railroad crossing of the Pennsylvania RR.

Both of them died at St. Catherine's hospital.

2 named Hoey award winners

NEW YORK (ANP)—Winners of the 1953 James J. Hoey awards for interracial justice were announced recently. They are Joseph J. Morrow, Stamford, Conn., director of personnel relations for Pitney-Bowes, Inc., and John B. King, Brooklyn, assistant superintendent of schools in New York.

The Catholic Interracial Council for New York presents the awards annually to a white and a colored Catholic who in its judgment have made the year's outstanding contribution to interracial justice.

The awards are named in honor of the late James J. Hoey, first president of the council. Morrow is a member of the personnel advisory council of the National Industrial Conference and a vice-president of the National Urban League. King entered the public school system as a teacher in 1928. He became the first colored person to hold the post of assistant superintendent of schools in 1951.

Cite 2 For Interracial Cooperation

NEW YORK — The Catholic Interracial Council of New York last week presented the 1953 James J. Hoey Awards for Interracial Justice to John B. King, assistant superintendent of schools for New York City, and Joseph J. Morrow, personnel director of Pitney-Bowes, Inc., of Stamford, Conn.

Two awards each year go to a white and a Negro Catholic who are judged outstanding in their contributions to interracial justice. James J. Hoey, a former Collector of Internal Revenue in New York, was the council's first president.

Speakers at the ceremony included Dr. Channing Tobias, chairman of the board of the NAACP, and Rev. John LeFarge, editor of America.

Our Opinions

Improved Relations In Maryland

Those who don't read the sports pages for one reason or another missed the report of a football game played on the Eastern shores of Maryland recently.

Though football is not new to the area, this one had particular significance. It was between Maryland State college and Ohio Northern university and it was played at Princess Ann, Maryland.

For years this particular area of Maryland, known as the Eastern shores, has been noted among other things for its poor race relations.

Until 1951 Maryland had had 29 lynchings most of which have occurred in this section. The needs and the rights of Negroes in the area have been ignored by white officials.

Twenty years ago the schools for Negro were among the worst in the nation, ranking with the conditions found in Mississippi. Negro schools then weren't fit for barns, and Negro teachers were paid a mere pittance, a fraction of what white teachers were paid.

Because they were constantly subjected to abuse, the Negroes generally had a hang-dog expression. Many had resigned themselves to a fate that seemed to offer no hope.

Yet out of the same section came many Negroes who made their mark in other parts of the country. The potential was there, as it is now, but the white man with all the meanness with which a human being could be endowed suppressed the struggling Negro.

Relations between the races reached their lowest point just before the war when the Armwood lynching shocked the nation. Here a man, never proved guilty of having committed any crime, was lynched and burned in the front yard of a Judge's home.

Several weeks ago more than 1,500 persons turned out to see a white football team from Ohio play a Negro team—interracial sports. This was something beyond the wildest dream of Negroes living in the area 20 years ago.

Maryland state won by a score of 47-0,

but the Eastern shore of Maryland gained much more. For now there is a mutual respect of one race for another that never before existed.

We hope the trend continues.

39 1953

Heroic Negro, 60, Saves One Child as Two Others Die in Home Blaze

MISSISSIPPI

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 27 (AP) — A poorly clad Negro, who "cal'clated" his age at about 60, saved a six-month-old girl from a burning residence today but could not reach two other children who died in the flames.

Officers identified the dead children as Hilton Lee Wilmoth Jr., nearly 2, and Patricia Ann Wilmoth, 4.

The Negro braved the fire to save tiny Marie Wilmoth whose hands, ears and head were scorched.

An exploding stove was the cause of the flash fire, officers said, although no one was home with the children when it started.

Mrs. Hilton Wilmoth Sr., mother of the children, was using a telephone of a neighbor's, when the blaze broke out.

Lige Johnson, the aged hero, was rounding up his mules across a field when he saw the fire. He ran to the suburban house and caved in the locked front door to reach the baby.

He said the flames forced him to crawl on the floor to reach the infant. 10-28-53

The Negro said he didn't know until Mrs. Wilmoth returned home that two other children were in the burning house. By this time flames enveloped the building and Johnson was unable to re-enter.

The children's father, a gravel hauler, was working in Hazlehurst, Miss., about 40 miles away at the time.

The Wilmoths have two other children, boys 6 and 8, who were in school when the fire occurred.

Workshop On Human Rights Well Underway

Enrollment in St. Louis University's second annual Workshop in Human Relations, which began Tuesday, June 23, has almost doubled that of last year, when 32 enrolled in the newly-launched program, it was announced today by the Rev. Trafford P. Maher, S. J., Workshop Director and director of the University's department of education.

This summer's 59 participants, representing 12 states and the District of Columbia, include 22 public school teachers; 19 nuns who serve as nurses, social workers and teachers; four school principals and administrators; four police officers; two priests; and one each of the following, housewife, student, hospital administrator, fellow, librarian, social case worker, scholastic, and electronic engineer.

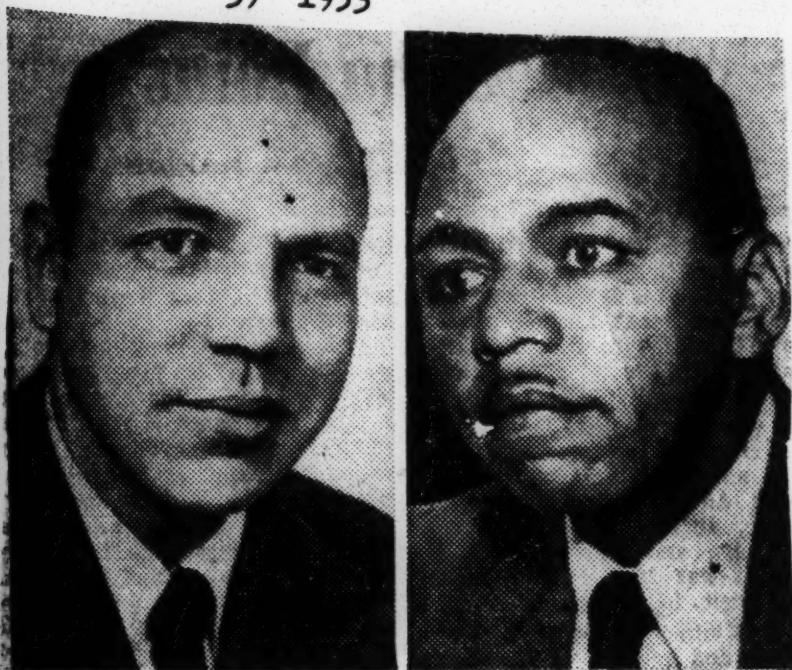
Roy Wilkins, Administrator of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which held its 44th annual convention at Kiel Auditorium, addressed the Workshop in Human Relations on Friday, June 26, at 2 p.m.

The Workshop, which is held from 9 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Monday through Friday in Chouteau House, 3673 W. Pine Blvd., ends August 1.

Its purpose is to furnish a practical, operative setting in which the democratic ideal is lived out. Participants are trained in the knowledge of the origin and nature of prejudices and tensions and how to eradicate them through schools and communities.

Officers of the Workshop, in addition to Father Maher, are: Associate Director, Mrs. Theo Shea, assistant professor of education at the University; and the following staff members, Myron Schwartz, director of the Jewish Community Relations Council; Clarence Hunter, principal of Banneker School; and Miss Louise Carr, teacher at Hempstead School.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR BROTHERHOOD, INC.



NEW FOUNDATION OFFICIALS. Affairs of the newly-formed National Foundation for Brotherhood, Inc., philanthropic organization, will be handled by Edward R. Dudley (left) as president and Ernest E. Johnson (right) as executive director. Mr. Dudley recently resigned his post as American Ambassador to the Republic of Liberia. Mr. Johnson's last position was as a writer for the Voice of America of the U.S. Department of State.

Form New Organization For Interracial Goodwill

NEW YORK. — A new national organization has been established to further inter-racial goodwill and understanding, but primarily to ease the financial burden of those groups actively engaged in the campaign to bring civil rights to all Americans, it was announced Monday, Aug. 31.

The National Foundation for Brotherhood, Inc., a non-profit corporation, will be headed by Edward R. Dudley, former U. S. ambassador to the Republic of Liberia, as president. The executive director, Ernest E. Johnson, is a veteran newspaperman and former public relations counsel. A panel of distinguished Negro and white citizens representing diverse fields of interest comprise the board of directors. Temporary offices are located at 369 Lexington Ave., New York.

According to Mr. Dudley, the foundation will aid civil rights organizations which have derived from what he called a "unique method of underwriting programs for social and inter-racial advancement." The foundation is

vate organizations fighting racial and religious discrimination which amount to nearly \$7,000,000.

They are the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, National Urban League, American Jewish Congress, American Jewish Committee, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, and the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Mr. Dudley disclosed that the foundation already has agreed to the use of the symbol on a line of electronic devices and electrical appliances, and on another covering certain alcoholic beverage soon to be introduced in the New York area. He said also that negotiations are under way with a major food processor.

The spokesman stressed that the new group will avoid propaganda and lobbying activities and where possible will work through established organizations. The group will strive for better job opportunities, initiate scientific studies to determine the impacts of racial prejudice and discrimination, aid government and private officials in resolving these problems, and generally seek to create a healthier climate of race relations.

The president of the foundation is a graduate of Johnson C. Smith University and St. John's university law school. For a time he was an assistant attorney general for New York state, but joined the legal staff of the NAACP in 1943. He later became counsel to then Gov. William H. Hastie in the Virgin Islands, and in 1948 was named by President Truman to the Liberian diplomatic post from which he resigned this summer.

Mr. Johnson until last May was a news writer with the Voice of America of the U. S. Department of State. During World War II he served as Washington bureau chief of the Associated Negro Press. for a brief period in 1954 he was diplomatic correspondent in London for the Norfolk Journal and Guide. Later he joined the Rockefeller-sponsored United Negro College fund as national publicity director, resigning that post in 1947 to open a public relations office.

Serving with Mr. Dudley as directors are Justice Hastie, now of the third federal circuit court of appeals; Justice Francis E. Rivers, city court of New York; Dr. P. M. H. Savory, president of Victory Mutual Life Insurance company; Dr. Arthur C. Logan; William R. Hudgins, president of Carver Federal Savings and Loan association of New York; Miss

Lena Horne; Aft. Andrew D. Weinberger; Miss Rose Morgan, co-owner of the Rose-Meta House of Beauty; Alfred W. Tucker, attorney and partner in the accounting firm of Lucas and Tucker; Dr. Oren W. Riley; Mrs. Charles Buchanan, civic and social leader; Alfred Baker Lewis, insurance executive; Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, associate professor of psychology, College of the City of New York and Miss Dorothy Height, president of Delta Sigma Theta sorority.

Mr. Dudley said that a national sponsoring committee is being prepared and will be announced as soon as it is completed.

National Foundation for Brotherhood Formed to Get Civil Rights for All

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A panel of distinguished Negro and white citizens representing diverse fields of interest comprise the board of directors.

Temporary offices are located at 369 Lexington avenue, New York.

To Aid Civil Rights

According to Mr. Dudley, the Foundation will aid civil rights organizations with funds derived from what he called a "unique method of underwriting programs for social and interracial advancement." The Foundation is qualified to receive gifts and bequests from private sources, he explained, but added that it will probably acquire most of its funds through the new method which he described in this way:

Suppose a manufacturer or merchandiser decides to enter the so-called \$15 billion Negro market with a line of goods and wants a competitive advantage. After achieving an understanding with the Foundation regarding standards, he would be permitted to use the symbol of the Foundation in his marketing campaign. The symbol is a pair of scales of justice below which are the initials "N. F. B." This symbol would signify to purchasers that a royalty on the particular item bearing it is being paid to the Foundation for that privilege and that these royalties are going exclusively into the fight for civil rights under the direction of a responsible board of directors.

Costly Task

The former envoy declared that the task of translating the American idea of democracy into a reality "is a costly proposition," and cited as evidence the aggregate 1953 budgets for six major private organizations fighting racial and religious discrimination which amount to nearly \$7,000,000. They are the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, National Urban League, American Jewish Congress, American Jewish Committee, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, and the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Mr. Dudley disclosed that the Foundation already has agreed to the use of the symbol on a line of electronic devices and electrical appliances, and on another covering certain alcoholic beverages soon to be introduced in the New York area.

HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS STRESS RACIAL TIES

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 23—Forty-five high school students from the greater New York area representing major religious, racial and national groups assembled today in the Alumnae House of the Vassar College campus for the eighth annual high school conference on human relations. The assembly is being sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

The students heard Protestants, Roman Catholics and Jewish clergymen describe the efforts of New York religious organizations to improve living and working conditions for the city's newest immigrant group, the Puerto Ricans, and to promote friendship between them and older residents.

The underlying theme of the four-day student conference is "What high school students can do in their schools to build better human relations." Organizations cooperating with the sponsors of the assembly include the Anti-Defamation League, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Urban League, the Catholic Inter-Racial Council and the Government of Puerto Rico in New York.

Youths Study Race Relations

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Forty-five New York high school students of various racial and religious backgrounds assembled at Alumnae house of Vassar college here last week for the eighth annual high school conference on human relations. *Sat. 7-4-53*

The conference is sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews in cooperation with the NAACP, the Anti-Defamation League, the Urban League and the Catholic Inter-racial council.

The student heard speakers of the Roman Catholic, Protestant and Jewish clergy describe efforts of New York organizations to improve living and working conditions for minority groups.

Intergroup Relations Seen Improved in City

Intergroup relationships among the people of New York City have improved steadily during the last year, according to the annual report for 1952-'53 of the Mayor's Committee on Unity, made public yesterday by Arthur W. Wallander, committee chairman.

The committee, a voluntary group established in 1944, seeks to prevent intergroup tensions or to dissolve them if they arise.

The report expressed gratification that its investigation of city services in congested areas "revealed no evidence of discriminatory treatment because of race or religion by any city department."

To Stress Neighborhood Work

During the coming year the committee plans to devote the major part of its efforts to develop a better neighborhood attitude "so that citizens of this great metropolis will not suffer the indignity of being denied the opportunity of obtaining living quarters in privately owned housing because of reasons of race and religion."

Among the actions taken during the year were steps to end alleged discriminatory treatment against Negroes in some barber shops; a survey of the need for racial requests on Health Department chest X-ray cards which were approved as a method of gathering information to refute the contention that certain racial groups have a high incidence of tuberculosis; investigated alleged discriminatory resort advertising, and sponsored the Eastern Regional Conference of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials.

In discussing press treatment of news concerning minorities, the report noted it is evident to any reader of the New York City newspapers that for the most part the press is aware of its responsibility in this area.

In a preface to the report, Miss Fannie Hurst, novelist, and a charter member of the committee said: "There may be little that is dramatic in the processes of this quiet committee. But just as the doctor

is often aware, even before the patient himself, that the disease has taken a turn for the better, so the Mayor's Committee has reason to know how many serious race conflicts and religious disunities it has managed to bring under control or avert.

"The work is its own reward. It reaches into the human scene and its results are as subtle as a change of climate."

Race Relations

Tan GI Saved From Drowning By 2 Whites

NEW BERN, N. C. (ANP)—

Because a white state highway patrolman "happened along" at the right time, a Negro soldier was saved from drowning in Scott's Creek, two miles east of here.

Corp. John Sutton Jr., with a party of five, decided to go crabbing. Sutton attempted to swim from one side of the creek to the other. About mid-stream he disappeared under the water.

In the midst of this predicament, along came Harry W. Pridgen, state highway patrolman of Burgaw. He stripped and found Sutton. Then, happily for Sutton, Bender Ross, a retired coast guardsman, happened along.

He was versed in the art of artificial respiration. Ross began working with Sutton until the arrival of a rescue squad equipped with a resuscitator. Some twenty minutes later, Sutton had regained consciousness.



FORMER FIRST LADY, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt visits North Carolina college in Durham and gives informal address. Mrs. Roosevelt told an interviewer that recent U. S. Supreme Court decisions in civil rights areas have "immeasurably advanced the cause of real democracy in the United States." NCC coed in background is Doris Irby of Asheville, N. C.



DELEGATES TO STUDENT INTERRACIAL ASSEMBLY

— Shown are six of the nine regular North Carolina College delegates to the 17th Student Assembly in Raleigh, N. C. last week. Left to right are: Ernest Ward, Rocky Mount, N. C.; Yvonne Scruggs, Buffalo, N. Y.; Sherman Perry, Sanford, N. C.; William Bulow, Greenville, N. C.; Thelma Melvin, Hone Mills, N. C. and Wade Kornegay,

Mt. Olive, N. C. Miss Scruggs, second from left above, was elected as the Recording Clerk for the House of Representatives, and as Secretary-Treasurer to the Intermin Council, governing body of the entire assembly. Wade Kornegay, extreme right, was elected assistant Sergeant at Arms to the House of Representatives. Negro and white delegates from 27 North Carolina Colleges attended the assembly.

Negro to Hold Interracial School At Cincinnati *Cincinnati, Ohio*

CINCINNATI, O.—(ANP)—Mrs. Vivian J. Beamon, principal of Jackson elementary school, will be the first Negro to head an interracial staff when she assumes the principalship of George Hayes elementary school in September.

The appointment of Mrs. Beamon to head the newly-built school is in line with the school board's policy of integration on the elementary school level.

Another colored educator, D. Rossman Turpeau, a teacher of delinquent boys at Harriet Beecher Stowe school, was appointed assistant principal of Jennie D. Porter high school. Henry W. Shroeder, white, will be principal of Porter, also a newly-built school.

Both George Hayes and Porter are expected to have an interracial staff.

Dr. Westley On One World Idea At Toledo University

WILBERFORCE, O.—The concept of "One World" is being tested in this country by the diverse racial, national and religious groups which make up America, work shop on inter-group relations at the University of Toledo was told August 1 by Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of Central State College.

If the idea of One World does not work here, the Central State College president said, it will not work through the United Nations. Dr. Wesley spoke from the subject, "The Historical Setting of our Inter-Group Relations." He continued, "This country must throw off the 'false and mischievous nation' that ours is a white, Protestant, Anglo-Saxon nation."

There should no longer be a single pattern of color, religions or status," Dr. Wesley stated, "to which our diverse peoples should be compelled to conform in order to achieve equality and opportunity."

He declared, "Democracy and Christianity are on trial, in this The UNITED STATES," he stated, "is the only nation which has an opportunity to create the idea of One World within its own borders because, there is no other nation where so large a number of minorities have been admitted to a nation as in the United States." Dr. Wesley, an historian, traced the tide of immigration to this country from all parts of the world. "Each national group," he said, "is now, in a sense, a minority."

Examining the historical background of racial relation in the United States, he pointed out that "every American is a member of some type of minority group, either racial, religious or social."

He added, "But these people helped to build America and they are as much American as anyone else."

The Ohio president stated, "In as much as three-fifths of the world population is colored Americans' attitudes and treatment toward Negroes is our great import in relation to our role as a world power."

He said, "Now that the United States is a world power, Americans have a world interest and the way that we solve problems of inter-group living here has a world meaning."

Continuing he pointed out that "the fact of our cultural diversity must be realized or we shall stand in the way of our progress as a nation and our world leadership will be seriously challenged by the majority of the world's peoples who are colored."

Quoting statistics the Central State president said, "There are 32 million persons of foreign birth in this nation, and about 16 per cent speak a foreign language." "Negroes," he declared, "are 99.4 per cent American born and 97 per cent are of native parents. They are the most American of all our diverse groups, and yet, most outside the pale."

Dr. Wesley urged "a re-education of the American people to eliminate what he termed 'stereotyped ideas' about various groups such as Negroes, Jews, and immigrants, and these as reflected in discrimination in jobs, education, hospitals, housing and even in cemeteries."

OTHER HEARD

Dr. Bernhard Steinberg discussed "A Scientist Examines Race," and a panel on patterns of family and community living, composed of Dr. Albert M. Brown, director of the Jewish Community Center; Frank G. Pauly, director of Personnel for the Board of Education; William A. Smith, director of the Frederick Douglass Community Center, and Ralph P. Bridgeman, chief marriage counsellor for the Domestic Relations Court.

The Toledo University Workshop on Inter-Group Relations is jointly sponsored by the Board of Community Relations, the Toledo University and the Toledo Federation of Teachers.

EIGHT NEGROES ON COMMITTEE OF HUNDRED

Okla. City, Okla.
City Charter Changes To Be Studied Immediately

As a direct result of exposures of official delinquencies in city government, and the calling of a grand jury to convene Sept. 28, Mayor Allen Street Wednesday named a committee of 100 to study changes in the city charter, and scheduled the first meeting of the committee for Friday in the council chamber of the city hall.

Unlike the former committee of 100 that fashioned the present city changes, that was lily-white many years ago, Mayor Street exhibited surprising generosity for the Negro section of the city when he named eight blacks to serve with ninety-two whites as revisionists. Any action taken by this committee will of course have to be later approved by the vote of the people.

In an earlier statement Mayor Street indicated the committee might want to split up the wards in the city, and another change

suggested was nomination of councilmen by wards and their election at large. His Honor also said there might be advantage in the naming of a police commission to handle such matters as at present the city government.

Those named on the new committee by Mayor Street, Wednesday, were J. E. Stewart, George R. Ragland, J. L. Randolph, F. D. Moon, A. D. Mathues, John T. McNeeley, Mrs. Cernoria Johnson, Mrs. W. F. Jeltz.



THANKS FOR SAVING MY LIFE—Catherine Lawlor, 10, 2639 Cedar st., thanks Marcel Mackey, 14, 1320 Brown st., Monday, for saving her life, the previous week, in Crystal Pool, Woodside Park. Marcel heard Catherine's weak-voiced plea as the girl, going down, managed to mumble, "Help me, kid."

Boy, 14, dreamed of his rescue of drowning girl

PHILADELPHIA Tuesday of last week, saved Catherine Lawlor, 10, from children from the Aramingo tal Pool when he spied Catherine drowning. Two days later, his Playground, picknicking at struggling in deep water some sister, Rosella Broaster, gave Woodside Park. She is the 15 feet away. Realizing she was birth to a son. P. 22 daughter of Patrolman and Mrs. in difficulty, he swam toward Diving under the water, the Thomas Lawlor, 2639 Cedar st. her as she suddenly went down. boy brought the unconscious girl Marcel and his sister reside to the surface. He pushed her on-with their mother, Mrs. Nannie girl and now God has given me to a raft near the center of the Mackey, of 1320 Brown st. His a new little life. pool. P. 22 deceased father was also a Such was the statement of 14- Marcel called to Larry Kelley, policeman. Mrs. Mackey is a

22, 824 Corinthian, a life-guard. The latter took the girl to shore and began artificial respiration.

Summoned to the scene was the fire rescue squad from 50th st. and Baltimore ave. Squads-men revived Catherine with oxygen and then took her to Presbyterian Hospital.

private detective and a garage owner. Dat. 8-15-53

She said that she had hesitated to give Marcel permission to go swimming, as she had dreamed of disaster. Her son, she added, told her that he, too, had dreamed that "something was going to happen."

Suffers Pain

Marcel, a ninth-grade pupil at Stoddart Junior high school, has suffered repercussions from his heroism. He was scheduled to go to a doctor, Monday, for treatment of stomach pains.

Catherine and her father visited him on Sunday. The father, who has a large family, said he gave the boy five dollars with the wish that he could afford more.

'Prayer for Brotherhood' Spurs 'EE' Campaign



Spencer Family—Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Spencer and their young son relax in their comfortable home in Dayton, Ohio, after rewriting and putting final touches to their "Prayer of Brotherhood." The prayer was a big hit in Philadelphia recently when read by actor Frank Silvera at Courier Concert.



Prayer Born Here—This is the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Spencer in Dayton, Ohio. The "Prayer for Brotherhood" was conceived in this house. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer began writing the prayer here during World War II, but later revamped it as present day moods and tempers shifted.



Courier P. 13 Philadelphia
Made Prayer Famous— This is noted actor Frank Silvera who gave a masterful reading of Chauncey and Ann Spencer's "Prayer for Brotherhood" at the Courier Concert held recently in Philadelphia.

For Brotherhood and 'EE'

How the Spencers' Prayer Was Born

DAYTON, Ohio—The Courier's campaign for educational equality . . . the famed EE drive for funds to help the NAACP fight school segregation before the U. S. Supreme Court, has received a tremendous lift from the inspiring words of a Dayton couple, people who see a better tomorrow. This couple poured its hopes and aspirations into a powerful and stirring "Prayer for Brotherhood," a prayer that became a battle cry for freedom.

Here is how the "Prayer for Brotherhood" was conceived, according to Mr. and Mrs. Spencer:
Courier P. 13
 "The original 'Prayer' was written during the early war years, World War II, but as our national moods and tempers shifted, we revised the original. We saw Executive Order 8802 become a reality. Americans were employed on the basis of their merit and qualifications. Those who had said it could not work were convinced that it would work. Many of the very ones that opposed integration turned about and gave their support to the putting of teeth in the law. We saw one make two; two make

four; four make eight, and so on until today there is no longer a question in this country if the equality of opportunity for all Americans will work. It is a matter now of dissolving two camps — the one that says it will work and which will support the Constitution to every letter . . . and that which is now exposed to the truth (that they are just plain demagogues). *Pat. 11-14-53*

"We saw their propaganda destroyed, their tactics change, their security weaken. Demagogues are on the run. So, since 1940 to this year of our Lord, America is more and more advancing into its own and is destined to earn more equality for all its citizens.

"There was and is proof that the racial situation in this country is not one-sided, neither is the religion and national origin. If we could contribute anything to attempt to cover the many pros and cons that could aid democracy and to establish human relations in America and throughout the world, we would try. Therein a 'Prayer for Brotherhood' was born."

The world of sincerity in this statement speaks for itself. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer have articulated what many Negroes understand but cannot express. Their "Prayer" keynotes the Courier's "EE" drive and the nation is rallying to their call.

Significantly, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer live on Gettysburg Avenue—a name, Gettysburg, that lives in the hearts of men everywhere as a battleground for freedom from oppression. The fight goes on from Gettysburg Avenue in Dayton, Ohio.

Prayer For Brotherhood

By CHAUNCEY and ANNE SPENCER

Our Father Who Art in Heaven . . .

SOME of us are confused . . . You have said "Come unto Me all ye that labour and are heavy laden and I will give you rest" . . . oh, Lord, we come . . . It has been nearly two hundred years since men who wanted to be free, fought for and died for America and its democracy. Nearly one hundred years ago some of your people were released into a freedom, that was not free. Our Father, You saw the horrors of the Chicago, Washington and St. Louis riots . . . You've heard all of the abuse and have seen all of the intimidation directed against some of Your people throughout the world.

Lord, we know that the hate technique is used to confuse the real issues, used to blame national or international ills on innocent scapegoats and to gain followers through a common hate . . . hate them for their color, their nationality, their religion, their politics . . . for any reason or none, just hate them. For hate means power to those who are driven by selfish motives, those who are ruthless . . . oh, Lord, we are so ashamed, some of our people are guilty of joining those who use these techniques against democracy . . . smite them not, dear God . . . for they are our brothers and we are our brothers keepers, help us rather to nurture them toward a greater realm of truth, understanding and brotherly love.

Oh, God, we come to Thee now because they come to us . . . freedom is shadowed . . . the democracies of the world are threatened . . . trouble lurks. While equality, unity and freedom are foremost in great minds, yet there are those who maintain concerted efforts to keep some of our brothers bowed down unto fear . . . as in the current attempt to keep some children conditioned as inferior Americans by maintaining segregated school systems . . . oh, God, what shall we do?

We know there were no lynchings in the United States during the year 1952 . . . there is integration of races within our armed forces . . . Americans in increasing numbers are being employed on the basis of merit and qualification, and too, Father . . . we remember, Jesus knew their thoughts and said unto them, "Every kingdom divided against itself is brought to desolation and every city or house divided against itself shall not stand."

We will stand and we will support democracy throughout the world . . . we always have . . . we only beg of Thee, dear God, that Thou shall stand with us and lead us all as American citizens of equal

rights, with no exception. Strengthen us as steadfast Americans . . . bind us in unity through our churches, whatever our choice may be; guide the United Nations and help us through them to bring about the realization that there are no superior or inferior peoples anywhere in the world. Help us to establish equality, peace, happiness, unity and security among all mankind on this earth, in the preservation of human rights regardless of race, color or nationality. Amen.

Churches Mark Race Relations Day Tomorrow

Revised
National Council Urges
Speed in Elimination
of 'Double Standards'

P. 34
Protestant churches were urged yesterday to speed the process of "bridging the gap between conviction and practice" in the field of race relations.

New York
In its annual message for Race Relations Sunday tomorrow, the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U. S. A., 297 Fourth Ave., said:

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"Christianity and our national heritage demand that government and citizens recognize no double standards. All men respond to the same requirements of citizenship, including the payment of taxes and military service."

2-27-53
"A sense of neighborliness that is unaffected by race, color or national origin will recognize that all men are equally entitled to the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms."

The Rev. Dr. J. Oscar Lee, director of the Council's Department of Racial and Cultural Relations, in issuing the annual pronouncement, reported that progress in the race question was evident in 1952.

Several church groups, by their statements last year, helped to create a "climate of opinion" favorable to better race relations, he said. The groups included the General Board of the National Council; the Department of United Church Women of the National Council; the Methodist General Conference; the North Central Jurisdictional Conference of the Methodist Woman's Division of Christian Service; the General Council of Congregational Christian Churches; the Baptist Convention of Southern California and the Lutheran Home Missions Conference.

Race Relations

Rhode Island Group Notes Drop In Bias

PROVIDENCE, R. I. — Although this report shows a slight decline in discrimination, there is no cause for complacency, the Rhode Island Commission Against Discrimination declared last week in its statement of progress.

According to the report, the past three and one half years have witnessed many changes for improvement in the field of employment.

In the words of the commission:

"This is an encouraging advancement as it serves as a great stimulant for them to seek advanced education and training to become equipped for positions that, prior to this enactment, were denied members of their race or color. At a time when there is a labor surplus in this area, this is a truly encouraging advancement."

"There remains room for much improvement and continued emphasis will be placed on it through immediate action on all cases reported."

The commission reported that it has taken preventive steps to eliminate discrimination and segregation in all places of public accommodation in Rhode Island.

"As a result of this alert action," it is asserted, "unlawful practices have been considerably decreased and minority group members can now expect to receive equal treatment and service in hotels, restaurants, summer resorts, taverns, tourist establishments, theaters and all other places of public patronage."

"Hotels and restaurants, particularly, which previously restricted reservations and service to patrons of their own selection agreed to amend their policies and extend facilities and service to all persons."

Highway Mishaps Tell Of Progress In Dixie

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — (ANP) — Dr. O. B. Taylor, local physician and surgeon, last week had a highway experience which some might interpret as a sign of the changing times in the South.

Driving from Nashville to Knoxville, Dr. Taylor was approaching another car. Just as the automobiles were about to pass one another, a baby fell from the oncoming car.

Dr. Taylor was able to keep his auto from running over the child, stretched on the road. Halting his car, the physician administered first aid to the white child, succeeding in stopping blood flowing from a wound on the cheek.

In a voice choked with emotion, the father and mother expressed gratitude for services rendered, according to Dr. Taylor.

Resuming his journey, Dr. Taylor thought of another day and of another road where another accident had occurred.

Some years ago, while traveling to Tuskegee for a foundation day event, the physician saw the results of a terrible accident. Sprawled out over the highway were several victims of the accident, all white. Some were suffering from profuse hemorrhage, while others were writhing in pain. Dr. Taylor said he stopped his car and offered aid. The response he got shocked him, he said.

"What the hell do you mean stopping here, blocking this highway n r," said a tall gaunt-jawed man wearing a badge. "Git going n r right now, and I don't mean maybe. The idea of a n r stopping here."

Dr. Taylor said he tried to prevail on the officer to let him administer first aid to the victims, but the man remained firm in his refusal.

The accident last week involving the small child probably indicates the trend of things in the land of magnolia blossoms and honeysuckles, he said.

Mixed Camp Goes Into Fifth Year

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — More than 200 adult backers of the interracial Fellowship House of Knoxville Inc. held a fourth anniversary celebration last week at Washington Pike Methodist church.

The organization supports the South's only interracial camp for boys and girls, 4 to 17, at Chestnut ridge near here. The camp is directed by J. R. Ross, Jr., and a staff of trained counsellors.

Our Opinions

New Hope From Disaster

In Waco, Texas, a phenomenal change is taking place which is affecting the whole pattern of race relations in Texas and may well set the pace for the entire South.

The motion was already under way when the disastrous tornado of May 11 struck, completely levelling a vast portion of the city. The tragedy served to accelerate nothing else could have, the need for concerted effort for welding closer human relations as well as re-building the stricken city.

Bishop Joseph Gomez of the 10th Episcopal district of the AME church which embraces Texas has described it as a "bloodless revolution." Bishop Gomez is well qualified to speak as he has proved himself both an able spiritual leader and a force for progress in the community.

Immediately after the tornado, he took turns with other clergymen in bringing calm and consolation to the people and putting all of the resources of the church at the disposal of the emergency committees.

In the crisis, color lines were wiped out in a town where 25 years before, a Negro was lynched and dragged through the streets.

As Waco is recovering, signs of progress are appearing everywhere. As vice-president of the Inter-denominational Ministers Alliance of Texas, an organization representing 11 different denominations which is interracial in make-up, Bishop Gomez is in a position to give intelligent and effective contribution in a new area of social consciousness.

The Waco Chamber of Commerce which is sponsoring a drive for the expansion of Paul Quinn college, recently announced that at the coming annual fair, no discrimination will be allowed.

At the airport, no segregated signs appear anywhere. In downtown stores, service alike is given to all customers and a new city bus was christened Paul Quinn after the bishop who pioneered in Texas.

The change is as refreshing as the first sight of a field of bluebonnets or the gentle rain falling on the parched land.

White And Negro Side By Side

A story in The Informer about this year's Labor Day parade had the statement that "Negro paraders were not made to bring up the rear of the procession," and that "white and Negro laborers marched side by side." Implicit in this new development is the key to the future of the struggle for full freedom and citizenship for all Americans. It has been the masses of white people whom selfish white leaders have been able to inflame against Negroes in past years, and this mass white antagonism against Negroes has supported and made possible lynchings and lawless law enforcement and the whole pattern of segregation and discrimination through which fundamental rights and privileges have been denied.

These injustices cannot thrive except in an atmosphere of white mass support, and the labor movement has been a key factor in weaning away much of this support. As whites and Negroes march and work side by side, this significant development portends the day in the not too distant future when such injustices will tend to wither and pass out of the picture for want of mass sympathy and support in the white community. The American ideal is for all Americans, regardless of ancestry, to live and work and march and thrive side by side.

Richmond Gets New Interracial Minister's Group

RICHMOND, Va. — (ANP) — A new inter-racial group made its debut here last week.

It is the Richmond Ministers' association which represents a union of three groups of white and Negro Protestant ministers of the city. The birth of the organization occurred in St. Giles Presbyterian church.

The Rev. Y. B. Williams, pastor of First African Baptist church, is secretary of the new group. Other officers include the Revs. Robert B. Echols, chairman; J. Blanton Belk, vice-chairman, and R. Boy Smith, treasurer. The latter are white.

About a third of these attending the initial meeting last week were Negroes. Speakers on the program included Dr. J. M. Ellison, president of Virginia Union university and Dr. C. L. Evans, secretary of Negro Baptist ministers.

The Rev. C. Emerson Smith, chairman of inter-racial work of the Virginia Council of Churches, headed the committee which drew up the constitution for the association. He praised the new group as an example of the increasing fellowship between ministers of the two races. Among other things, he said

"The merger is the culmination of a long period of increasing fellowship and co-operation between the Negro and white ministers of Richmond. It is an expression of the Christian doctrine of the brotherhood of man and it will make possible a greater effectiveness in working for the Kingdom of God in Richmond."

Dixie Pastors Form Mixed Alliance

RICHMOND, Va. — (ANP) — The Richmond Ministerial Union closed shop last week after being active in the city's religious life for 25 years. The action was taken as the group formally merged into a newly created interracial organization.

The union is one of three ministerial groups merged into the interracial interdenominational Rich-

mond Ministers' association. The union voted to transfer an account of \$3,112.75 to the new association as a special fund to promote evangelistic programs in the city. It also recommended that the new association name a committee to invite Billy Graham, noted evangelist, to preach in Richmond in 1955.

Last year the white ministers of Richmond voted to drop racial segregation at their annual Preaching mission, and the next mission at the Mosque will be integrated.

In addition to the union, the other ministerial groups merged with the new association are the Protestant Ministers association and the Interdenominational Ministerial alliance. Permanent officers and committees for the new association will be named at a meeting April 27.



RITEs AT WHITE CHURCH

— White officials of Second Presbyterian church are pall-

bearers for Joshua Kenny who was buried Thursday. He had been sexton of the Richmond,

Va. church for more than a half century. A. D. Price Jr., funeral director, was in charge.

Improving Southern Race Relations

From over in Virginia the other day, and now from over in Alabama comes the news that Negro Citizens are beginning to put their finger on the worst drawback to real progress in race relations from which the whole south and the Nation suffers.

According to news reports Negroes in Virginia have strenuously rejected the progress within the frame work of segregation thesis now being advanced by T. J. Phillips, Director of the Booker T. Washington BirthPlace Foundation, whom has been often accused as exploiting the name and fame of the great Negro educator, while distorting his real philosophy and intent.

From over in Alabama come reports that Davis Lee, a discredited Negro Journalist, who makes his home in New Jersey, but sallies forth into the deep south periodically to talk and write about the progress and advantages that the southern Negro enjoys from living in a rigidly segregated community.

As pointed out over in Alabama, by Negro Civic Leaders whose efforts put the spot-light on Davis Lee in a speech scheduled to be delivered in the City Auditorium in Montgomery the other day, all decent thinking Negro citizens frown upon those who use the race issue as a racket and as a means of making an easy living.

Negro Citizens everywhere have long been able to mark this breed, who has no standing whatever in the Negro Community, and who for the most part content themselves with moving among the white people in search of the soft touch, only venturing public appearance before Negro audiences and meetings under force of the circumstances of their trade.

Race relations in the south will be on the road to

real improvement when white people learn to recognize the Negro who is using the race issue as a racket and a means of making an easy living as easily as they are recognized in the Negro Community.

NYU Offers Race Relations Study

A course in "Race Relations in the United States" will be taught this term at the City College School of Education by Dr. George E. Haynes, consultant on Africa to the World Alliance Y.M.C.A.'s general authority in the field of race relations in this country, and the first colored person to receive a doctor of philosophy degree from Columbia University.

This is the fourth consecutive term that City College has offered the course, which was initiated in the fall of 1951. Teachers and other non-enrolled students can now register for the course, which began today at the School of Business, 23rd street and Lexington avenue.

39a 1953

**CCNY Offers Course
On Race In America**

NEW YORK—A 12-week evening course on "The Negro in American Civilization" will be offered this spring by the Extension Division of the City College School of General Studies.

The course will include discussions on the fallacy of race, the colored man in the Caribbean and South America, the role of the free colored citizens in the south before the Civil War and the colored man in the abolitionist movement.

12 week Course-

THE NEGRO IN AMERICAN CIVILIZATION

Age demands democracy to "make sense" out of living, declares Fisk's Dr. Johnson

Los Angeles, Calif.
NASHVILLE— "Without being fully aware of it, we have reached, during the last 10 years, a new era in race relations which demands that we in America assert the positive values of democracy which make sense out of human life," Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, said in summarizing the two-week Institute of Race Relations by national leaders, inter-group relations specialists and community workers at Fisk university.

"However, this is no time for America or Western Civilization to doubt its own credentials," Dr. Johnson added, "for our positive values as a democratic nation are needed for world leadership. Only in this way can we hearten and rehabilitate the disgruntled in our own midst."

The Institute is a leadership training program of the Race Relations Department of the American Missionary Association, serving as part of the home missionary program of the Congregational Christian churches. One hundred, 35 religious, educational, labor and community leaders from 21 states and 6 foreign countries were present at this year's sessions, aimed at assessing "Next Steps to Integration."

From the review made of the last 10 year's developments in race relations, by such persons as Drs. Gordon Allport and Clyde Kluckhohn of Harvard university, Thurgood Marshall, attorney for the Naacp, and Dr. George S. Mitchell, Director of the Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia, the following facts were listed by the Institute as describing the situation today:

1. There is readiness in the nation as a whole, not merely for improving the status of minorities but of removing restrictions to the acquirement of full and active citizenship status for all citizens.

2. In spite of the drastic and sudden changing of racial policy, whether by legislation, court de-

cision, or authoritative directive, no social disruptions of a serious character and no sustained or substantial resistance has followed.

3. The breaking of the emotional preoccupation of the South and other parts of the country with the Negro has been matched by a diffusion of Negro leadership and concern over the common problems of the South, the Nation and the international community.

4. The cost of segregation is becoming more important than the satisfaction of maintaining a kind of racial difference in public and organizational practices.

5. The removal of restrictions imposed by the lily-white primary elections has increased the political strength of the Negro in the South 50-fold, over the past 10 years, and for the first time provided a voice in national affairs that carries a measure of power.

6. There has been a reduction of popular tolerance of overt race-baiting and the exploitation of the race issue in political campaigns, and such a restraining fear and disgust for Nazi racism as to make it an unsavory trait, in any noticeable form, in this country.

7. It is no longer a serious contention that there can be segregation without discrimination. Segregation may be supported as being legal, though of questionable constitutionality, but not as being either moral or just or American in spirit.

8. American youth, born since the beginning of these stirrings in the nation and the world, and with no stake in the restricted social economy of earlier years, lack the punitive spirit of their fathers, and are more open to new friendships. The best example of this is the easy fraternization within the recently desegregated armed services, which for fifty years has been declared impossible.

9. As world minorities (which are actual majorities) begin to view as one vast group of people

the inequalities of status which have been enforced in the past, so American minorities, whether racial, religious, social or political are reinforcing their separate strength through collective action.

Fisk Head Reports Major Changes In Race Relations

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—(RNS)—The years 1943 to 1953 have seen major changes in race and other group relations, Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, said here.

Speaking at the opening session of the 10th annual Institute of Race Relations at the University, Dr. Johnson referred to several outstanding changes.

"A complete equalization of salaries for whites and Negroes has been reached in two Southern states, approached in four others and is being attempted in all the rest," he said.

"During these years, the policy of segregation has been abandoned in several Northern states, notably Indiana, Illinois and New Jersey."

DR. JOHNSON pointed to four lessons which he said have been learned during the past 10 years. They are:

1 "While education through goodwill is vital, it is not enough. The most far-reaching gains have been made through legislation and legislative action."

2 "We have learned that the most effective way of charting a course for the future in integration is to observe how integration has occurred in various areas without violence or conspicuous pressure."

3 "We have learned that the most potent, though non-militant advocate of integration is the economic weight of a dual system itself. Every year the

relative cost of equalization of dual facilities becomes greater."

4 "We have learned that democracy is a sophisticated and subtle form of government, suited best to countries with established civil liberties and a high degree of political education. There can be no backward people or second or third class citizens in a democracy if it is to exist as a democracy."

Race Relations Meet Set At Fisk

Integration To Keynote
10th Annual Institute

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—With the focus upon "Next Steps in Integration," the Institute of Race Relations will hold its 10th annual sessions June 29 to July 11 here on the campus of Fisk University.

Changes during the past ten years have altered the nature of intergroup relations, making increasingly evident the movement toward integration occurring throughout the nation, according to an announcement by the Race Relations Department of the Congregational Christian Churches. The tempo toward integration however, the Department points out, has brought realization that a critical examination must be undertaken and inclusive strategy developed if further progress toward expanding opportunities for all citizens is to be achieved.

Strategy For Future

In developing strategy for the future, the Institute will examine and evaluate events and trends of the past decade, including the dynamic changes from World War II, to the positive approaches toward integration seen in the U.S. Supreme Court decisions, municipal and state ordinances, and voluntary group action.

This year's sessions will have a leadership of 30 persons, outstanding for their work in education, employment, community organization, law, psychiatry, and religion.

Included will be Professors Gordon W. Allport, psychologist, and Clyde Kluckhohn, anthropologist, of Harvard University; Dr. Helen V. McLean, psychiatrist from Chicago; Attorney Thurgood Marshall, Special Counsel, NAACP; and Dr. John P. Dean, Cornell University sociologist.

4 On Psychiatry

Four specialists representing the Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry will be present to analyze the psychiatric bases of intergroup tensions. Included

are: Drs. Viola Bernard, Smiley Blanton, Sol W. Ginsburg, of New York City; and Dr. Harold Lief, of Tulane University, New Orleans.

This year's Institute will reflect the increasing importance of race as a world issue. Particular interest will center upon the highly important area of South Africa. A sympathetic interpretation of the points of view of both whites and non-whites will be given by Dr. Ray E. Phillips, who has been serving in South Africa since 1918 under the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS CONDEMNS CHURCH-GOERS IN VAN OF AMERICAN RACE HATE

Charles S. Johnson Says There Still Is Conflict Between Opposing Cultures

AFRICAN MISSIONARY TELLS OF CHAOS IN HOMELAND

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (ANP) — Church-goers, immaturity and racial hate are among the chief boosters of prejudice and are hurting the cause of democracy speakers declared here last week at the 10th Annual Race Relations Institute at Fisk university.

Some 30 consultants and 100 church leaders from 20 states are attending the famed Race Re-religion "the hate impulse often becomes transformed into the impulse that drives us to good in America, people who go to church regularly are more biased than non-church-goers, Dr. Gordon W. Allport, noted psychologist and professor at Harvard university, relations department, is chairman declared. He explained, however, that a person with true faith in God experiences "a sharp reduction in whatever race and cultural prejudices" he had before.

Probably the most thought-provoking address during the first week of the meeting was the one by Dr. Allport in connection with the church and religion. He said in part: "Institutionalized" church-goers too often attend as "an island of safety" in which to hide their frustrations, while the more spiritualized church-goers seek "interior revelation" to inspire and improve their moral consciences. "Public opinion polls and social study tests have shown that church-goers on the average are more prejudiced than are non-church-goers. We find that the greatest bigots are often the greatest church-goers, that such persons tend to an excessive moralism . . . and conventionalism. " . . . The church-goer who personally absorbs the great truths of religion . . . exhibits a sharp reduction in prejudice and in him we find brotherhood that becomes woven into the very heart muscle, nerve and gland."

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk and a noted sociologist, told the Institute that although Americans have accepted the continuing progress of Negroes, there is still racial and cultural conflict because of "immaturities in democratic development." He cited the gains of Negroes in America, and he also deplored the hysteria of suspicion in the United States.

Telling his audience of the ill treatment of natives in the Union of South Africa, Dr. Ray E. Phillips, a missionary to South Africa for 35 years, said the whites sincerely believed in their practice of prejudice although their old policies are proving to be a strain on that nation's economy. He deplored laws that are keeping the natives down and expressed the feeling that America could never stand for such dual citizenship.

Dr. Smiley Blanton, psychiatry instructor at Vanderbilt univer-

cans to mature, declaring in part:

"There can be no backward people or third class citizens in a democracy if it is to exist as a democracy. Social morality, freedom and equality . . . grow . . . only with the most careful cultivation."

He also denounced attacks which call persons who fight for minority rights "supporters of Communist ideas." He said Americans must guard against "the hysteria that is manifesting itself in a lack of confidence in anybody, suspicion of even our friends, toleration of wild and irresponsible violations of our fundamental civil liberties" under the guise of a search for "heretics and subversives."

Of South Africa, Dr. Phillips said in part:

South Africa's "restrictive laws have made life seem unendurable for the natives, and they can only turn to stern protest. And yet the Afrikaners who control the government . . . are very genuine about subscribing to their particular set of promises concerning race relations.

"Americans can never accept such premises as either morally or scientifically sound, and we should always oppose such promises . . .

"The present unrest in that country has produced a few hopeful signs. Some industrialists are realizing that in an expanding economy there must be more skilled workers and you can't continually import only white skilled workers.

"Other hopeful signs are that everybody is discussing the issue . . . and that an increasing number of young clergymen and social workers in the Dutch Reformed Church are sensing the need of a new moral outlook on the racial separation issue."

Dr. Johnson challenged Ameri-

Race Relation Institute Spotlighted At Fisk Univ.

By Thomas Jefferson Flanagan
NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (SNS) — Looking in on the congress of Race Relations at Fisk University was more than an inspiration. The delegates from many sections of the country addressed themselves to the current problems of the day. The most interest of the discussions was that touching the problem of segregation. Here was a group of people, presaging what lies before every citizen who loves the American principles and believes in the fundamentals of human justice, so essential in these times of national and international unrest.

It was evident here that this was a group of Americans willing to face the facts and address themselves to the serious problems, that can be adjusted within the framework of the Constitution.

It was my good pleasure to meet and talk with President Charles S. Johnson of Fisk, who has made a life study in the field of Social Relations. Too, it was a pleasure to meet Mr. John Hope Jr., a worthy son of a worthy sire and himself a product of Atlanta. Engaged as he is in the field of education, in the footsteps of his illustrious father, he has the possibility of making an enviable record for himself and his people.

SEEING FISK

Fisk University belongs to that powerful constellation of great schools that came South after the close of the Civil War, to pioneer in the field of liberal education for youths; Atlanta University, the brain child of Admund A. Ware and Talldora; the project of the illustrious Cravath are in this class.

The most important feature of Fisk is the famous Jubilee Hall, made possibly by the singing of the immortal Fisk Jubilee singers who toured the land and literally loved into peace the sinews of a nation. All over the world their voices were heard and when they are remembered, love and peace seldom remain an outcast.

This hall is in the center of an ancient square; the tall and scarred trees something of the age of this beautiful center, which itself breathes the echoes of those sweet praises in song that embraced in its arms a nation.

The hall is surrounded by a rock wall, the old walls are crumbling and in many places the rocks are thrown up again into their places.

Fisk is an old and sleepy looking campus, possibly because it is vacation time and the students are all gone home for the summer. On every hand there is the sign of con-

servatism; the inner corridors are of the old type, with many historical and highly interesting pictures and paintings commemorating events in the struggle and times of Negro history.

In the administration building will be found a hand painting of the famous Fisk Jubilee Singers, dressed in the attire of their times. It is a thrilling inspiration to look upon these young men and women who caught a dream of love and a vision of a new day of tolerance and sought to give the nation and the world a song for their consideration.

From Fisk the world has heard the voice and felt the stirring pen of DuBois and Proctor as well as many others who got their boot training within the enchanted halls of Fisk.

LOOKING AT MEHARRY

When one enters the province of these blue hills should send forth famous old Meharry, just across the way from Fisk, he feels the air of poetic genius, Judge Walter Malone sacredness and human devotion who entwined the enshrined forever. He mixes with the spirits of the illustrious Meharry brothers, who broke the ground in the South for the education of Negro doctors, dentists, pharmacists and nurses and those people who were to look after the health and social problems of the people.

Up until a few years ago, the weight of furnishing Negro doctors and dentists in this area was upon the shoulders of Meharry. Here gathered through the years those young colored men, who themselves with their parents, paid taxes for the education of others in the field of medicine, while they went elsewhere to pay extra for their training for service among their people. The Meharry brothers dreamed better than they thought and no worthier investment was ever made anywhere than this institution they founded and endowed for colored youths.

There may be seen a picture of the Meharry brothers in one of the halls, while all over the land they are honored and revered.

The most impressive picture of them all is that of Dr. George W. Hubbard, who served for many years as president of Meharry. I was told that the colored people of Tennessee loved him so much, they had his body buried in their cemetery. While he sleeps here, his great spirit marches on in the hearts of millions of grateful human beings.

TENNESSEE STATE

Hardly there is anywhere in the southland a state institution that comes up to Tennessee State. Here is a large and imposing campus overlooking one of Tennessee's high

mountains; all around is an atmosphere of culture and the living spirit of those who went before in securing the interest of the state to the extent of building a great institution and welding together a powerful force that was to be felt in other areas where such a plan was denied hard working and honest taxpayers.

President Davis is a big strong man, having the driving force of the founders. He has spent some fourteen years on the grounds of this institution and when he was called to the helm, it was soon discovered that no better choice could have been found.

Tennessee is a great and proud state; the spirit of John Sevier and his coonskin cap crowd still encamp around the tall mountains and the blue hills. The waterfalls gush down the mountain side and the cabins in the valley, dotting the rockies, make the pictures on the canendars live again in physical reality.

It is not a matter of surprise that in the literary field that illustrious poetic genius, Judge Walter Malone who entwined the enshrined forever these mountain tables in the poem he gave the word "Up In Sunny Tennessee."

Race Relations Institute Opens

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The tenth annual, two-week Institute of Race Relations opened here Monday at Fisk University sponsored by the American Missionary Association.

The opening day speakers were Herman H. Long, director of the race relations department, and Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University.

Dr. Allport To Speak
In the psychological field, Dr. Gordon Allport, head of the department of psychology at Harvard university, will conduct three sessions on the basic factors of prejudice and on rumor as it is related to intergroup relations.

This growing area of emphasis will be further analyzed by Dr. Smiley Blanton, director of the psychiatric clinic, Marble Collegiate Church, New York City, and Dr. Clyde Kluckhohn, director, Russian Research Center at Harvard.

To Study Puerto Ricans
Harry L. Present, New York attorney, will present a study of Puerto Ricans in New York City, and the problem of the American Indian will be analyzed by Ruth Bronson, of the National Congress of American Indians, and Robert Bennett.

Highlighting discussions of race in connection with world democracy will be lectures by Dr. Ray E. Phillips, foreign missionary for the Congregational Christian churches, and Stringfellow Barr, author, lecturer and specialist in the field of world government.

To Study Problem Areas
The second week of institute sessions, focusing upon various problem areas in intergroup relations, will cover labor and industry, church and race, and community organizations.

Among the speakers will be, Frayser T. Lane, Chicago Urban League; Charles Livermore, Buffalo, N.Y.; Thurgood Marshall, attorney for the NAACP; Charles Thompson, Howard university;

John W. Davis Listed
John W. Davis, Lincoln University; Emanuel Muravchik, Jewish labor committee; Lloyd H. Bailer, New York consultant on labor administration and arbitration;

George Mitchell, director of the Southern regional council; Henry Lee Moon, director of

public relations for the NAACP; P. L. Prattis, executive editor, Pittsburgh Courier; Dr. Smiley Blanton, Dr. Clyde Kluckhohn, and Julius Thomas, of the National Urban League.

Psychiatrist Heard In Talk Against Race Segregation

Dr. Smiley Blanton of New York, One of Leading
Experts On Race Relations Institute Program
Being Rendered At Fisk University

July 4, 1953—"Segregation lays a heavy hand upon the life of every Negro child. He cannot wait until some indefinite future to get rid of it." Dr. Smiley Blanton, New York City psychiatrist, told the Race Relations Institute now in its Tenth Annual Session at Fisk University. The Institute is a program of the Race Relations Department of the American Missionary Association, a division of the Congregational Churches' Board of Home Missions. A hundred intergroup leaders from 21 states are attending the workshop sessions, along with 30 consultants and lecturers of national reputation as intergroup specialists. In his discussion of Religion and Psychiatry in a Changing World, Dr. Blanton, a southerner by birth and longtime residence, urged that the forces of religion and love be used, along with legislation, to break up institutionalized group hatreds.

Church-going Not Enough

The mere belonging to a church and professing loyalty to religious ideals are not in themselves adequate to eliminate prejudice, however, Dr. Gordon Allport, Harvard University psychologist and former president of the American Psychological Association, cautioned. "There are apparently more bigots among church-goers than among people who are not church-goers," Dr. Allport said the available data from studies indicated. "Those church-goers are bigots in the sense that they have not interiorized the teachings of their faith," he added.

Allport called these persons "institutionalized" religionists who are very much like other organizational zealots whose motivation derives from "belonging to the group" and not from the ideals for which the organization is formed. For these people identification with a church

and religious ideal apparently has no value in reducing prejudice toward minority groups. This is equally true, Dr. Allport emphasized, for all denominational types, whether they be of liberal or conservative tradition.

Abolition of School Segregation

The reduction of group prejudice can be aided by eliminating segregation, Dr. Allport also pointed out. Studies show that prejudice can be reduced by social contacts between persons of different racial groups who have about the same education and cultural backgrounds. This is especially true, he said, "when these contacts are sanctioned by institutional support. Eliminating segregation in schools, churches and other important institutions thus has a direct effect upon group prejudices and hatreds, it was pointed out.

Dr. Clyde Kluckhohn, Harvard University anthropologist and director of the Russian Research Center, told the Institute that the communists are forcing us to take stock of our own position. "It is important to evaluate where we are, and, more important than that, to know certainly where we don't want to go.

Even though communism seems to have lost much of its original appeal to dispossessed people throughout the world, because of its "oppressive brutalities," it still has us on the defensive as a nation, Prof. Kluckhohn indicated.

We lack a system of general ideas that give meaning to human life, and we need to make explicit to ourselves what we consider good and what our responsibilities are as a nation, he added. We need "a good five-cent ideology much more than a good five-cent cigar," and he said that "we are fighting a war in 1954 with ideas as old as 1834." "Hungry for order and certainty, men flock to systems like Fascism

and Communism. Hence the longer-wendell Chino, "to seige the valuable lands, forests and mineral resources now in Indian possessions." The Indian is concerned with setting his own house in order and letting control of his own destiny, having in the important decisions, which have been usually done by others, affecting his welfare. Robert Bennett and Ruth Bronson, panel discussion leaders agreed. The situation in Oklahoma, where no Indians live on reservations, but are integrated into communities with other people, and where there has been an absence of discrimination, was cited by the panel as an example of good practice. In other states the Indian has had to get court action assuring the right to vote and other citizenship opportunities.

Puerto Rican and Indian-American Groups

Special seminar discussion on the Puerto Rican and Indian-American groups emphasized the importance of expanding the integration process to include all marginal racial and cultural groups in America. Attorney Harris L. Present, of New York and specialist on problems of the Puerto Rican, pointed out that 400,000 of these people have come to the United States within the last ten years.

In spite of the handicap of language, making it difficult for the Puerto Rican to satisfy his social and economic needs, Attorney Present said that the Puerto Rican has the opportunity of becoming integrated into American life at a pace faster than that experienced by other groups,—if, he cautioned, forms of violence and other expressions of group hatred do not break out in the crowded housing districts where they are now living. The vast majority of Puerto Ricans are in New York City.

A panel of seven Indian-American leaders, officials of their tribal councils and representing such groups as the Navaho, Sioux, Maricopa-Pima and Cherokee, told the Institute that present proposals of the "withdrawal program," taking away federal support for reservations and social services for Indians, would result in hardship for the masses of Indians. There are only 100,000 of about a total of 400,000 American Indians who do not live on reservations. Impoverished reservation lands inadequate schooling, continued warship status, and discrimination make the Indian unprepared for any immediate and abrupt withdrawal of federal support.

The Indian is only beginning to achieve a measure of economic self-sufficiency, through cooperative herding and farming, cooperative stores and other enterprises. But this is too recent, the panel pointed out, to give a firm foundation for successful competition in communities where Indians would have to go from the reservations. "Hungry exploiters are waiting," said

come racial and cultural obstacles as mere "developmental immaturities" that mar the welfare and progress of the whole society."

Dr. Johnson declared that "There can be no backward people or second or third class citizens in a democracy if it is to exist as a democracy."

He added, "Social morality, freedom and equality do not grow by a law of economics or politics, but only with the most careful cultivation."

"Freedom is always in danger, and the majority of mankind will acquiesce in its loss unless a minority is willing to challenge the privileges of the few and the inertia of the masses."

Thirty lecture-consultants from all parts of the country and 100 community leaders are attending the lectures which will continue through July 11. The institute is held under the auspices of the university's race relations department, headed by Dr. Herman H. Long, one of the foremost authorities on racial tensions in the South.

Dr. Johnson Calls World Race Conflicts "Immaturities"

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The Tenth Annual Race Relations Institute was told this week that the most important development to date in the field of race relations is the widespread recognition that racial and cultural conflicts merely represent "immaturities in democratic development."

The statement was made by Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University and U. S. delegate to the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

In opening the institute's sessions he noted that the American people as a whole have now rejected the concept of a fixed hierarchy or racial and cultural minorities that produced group tensions to be ameliorated by goodwill.

Far from it, he asserted, in the last ten years there has taken place a revised concept of the democratic ideology in which legalistic action guided by a social conscience and a social morality of increasing strength, have attempted to over-

Institute Will Plan For Next Steps in Integration Drive

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Monday, June 29, marked the opening of the tenth annual Institute of Race Relations at Fisk University. *p. 5*

Sponsored by the race relations department of the American Missionary Association, this year's institute will analyze a decade of progress in race relations with a program centered around the theme, "Next Steps in Integration."

Throughout the two-week session thirty lecturers and consultants will provide guidance for institute membership in a review of recent trends in inter-group relations as these lay the basis for next steps ahead in integration.

THE OPENING day of the institute sets the pace with keynote addresses by Herman H. Long, director of the race relations department, and Charles S. Johnson, director of the annual race relations institute and president of Fisk University, followed in the evening by the opening of the Westfield and Reynau exhibits and an informal get-acquainted meeting.

In the psychological field, Dr. Gordon Allport, head of the department of psychology at Harvard University, will conduct three sessions on the basic factors of prejudice and on rumor as it is related to inter-group relations.

This growing area of emphasis will be further analyzed by Dr. Smiley Blanton, director of the psychiatric clinic of Marble Collegiate Church, New York City.

Presenting the sociological and anthropological side of race and race relations will be Dr. Clyde Kluckhohn, director, Russian Research Center, Harvard University, and noted anthropologist and author.

SHIFTING THE viewpoint to various racial and religious minorities, Harry L. Present, New York attorney, will present a study of Puerto Ricans in New York City in terms of culture conflicts and the social adjustments which have been made by this group of people.

Highlighting discussions of race

in connection with world democracy will be lectures by Dr. Ray E. Phillips, foreign missionary for the Congregational Christian Churches, and Stringfellow Barr, noted author, lecturer and specialist in the field of world government.

Dr. Phillips will center his speech around the growing racial tensions in South Africa. Mr. Barr, who is president of the Foundation for World Government, will speak on this aspect of the problem.

THE SECOND week of institute sessions, focusing upon various problem areas in inter-group relations, will feature speakers during the morning sessions and afternoon clinics for institute members covering labor and industry, church and race, and community organizations.

Frayser T. Lane, public education secretary of the Chicago Urban League, will be followed by Charles Livermore, president of the National Association of Inter-group Relations Officials and director of the Board of Community Relations of Buffalo, N. Y., whose topic will be concerned with the techniques, problems and progress of inter-group relations agencies.

A seminar on the equalization of educational opportunities will feature Thurgood Marshall, NAACP attorney, who will point up the position of the Supreme Court in the public school issues, and Charles Thompson, dean of the Graduate School of Howard University and editor of the Journal of Negro Education, whose speech will be centered around the place of the Negro teacher in the process of desegregation.

LABOR AND industry will be the focal point of emphasis for John W. Davis, department of political science of Lincoln University, Pa., and for Emanuel Mura-vchik, national field director of the Jewish Labor Committee, who will extend this discussion further

er into the contributions of labor in this important field.

The closing days of the institute will extend this analysis into specific breakdowns of: the South and the last decade, led by George Mitchell, director of the Southern Regional Council; political developments during the last decade, as viewed by Henry Lee Moon, director of public relations for the NAACP, and the role of the press in the last decade, as seen by P. L. Prattis, executive editor of the Courier.

Throughout the two-week institute a series of evening lectures will touch upon each of these important fields.

Featured will be Dr. Smiley Blanton, Stringfellow Barr, Dr. Gordon Allport, Dr. Kluckhohn, Attorney Marshall, Robert Bennett, George Mitchell and Julius Thomas, industrial relations director of the National Urban League.

NEGRO LEADERSHIP IN EXPANDING ROLE

New York, N.Y.

President of Fisk Tells Race Relations Institute Greater National Unity Is Result

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 11—Recent progress in reshaping this country's "emotional preoccupation" with the racial problem has resulted in the broadening of Negro leadership concern over common problems in regional, national and international affairs, the tenth annual Race Relations Institute was told today.

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University and United States Delegate to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, said one of the major benefits from increased civil liberties for Negroes was the diffusion of interest it had given to an expanding Negro leadership, resulting in a stronger national unity toward solving domestic and foreign affairs in this present period of tension and crisis.

He spoke at the closing session of a two-week meeting held by the institute on the Fisk campus and attended by thirty lecture-consultants from all parts of the country and 100 community organization leaders from twenty states.

Changes in Ten Years Cited

Dr. Johnson said that in the last ten years this country had made profound changes in inter-group

relations and had buttressed the democratic concept of "shared decisions and shared results." This has led to a general awareness, he added, that America must promulgate "broad conceptions that will make sense out of human life in a much more healthy and factual way than do Communist ideas."

"We have reached the end of an era without being fully aware of it," Dr. Johnson declared. "Our positive values are needed for incorporation into the culture of other countries and this is no time for America or Western civilization to doubt its own credentials."

He said that values implicit in the development of the democratic idea in this country in the last decade could be seen in the court decisions supporting the affirmation of human rights, the greater diffusion of the national wealth, the increase of social conscience regarding civil and economic rights, the voluntary community actions to alleviate social inequities and a heightened individual conception of the dignity of human personality.

Dr. Johnson commended "those dominant personalities in labor and industry" he said worked for removal of racial employment barriers.

"These leaders are not motivated by any great desire for social benefit, but rather by the fact that manpower waste is a waste of human resources and should be stopped as an economic benefit to the society as a whole," he asserted.

He cautioned, however, that for the most part the benefits and gains in human relations in the last decade had affected the "upper edges of the Negro population," and he urged that the country's resources and social skills be used in the next ten years to see that "these main trends, which all point upward, are applied in such a manner that they will be felt all

the way down in the mass Negro population."

Workshop and clinical study reports based on material presented at the institute sessions were made by group chairmen under the supervision of Dr. Herman H. Long, director of Fisk University's Race Relations Department.

Margaret Holmes of Trenton, N. J., who is associated with the New York office of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, C. I. O., said the employment clinic emphasized that there was no record of long work stoppages over racial integration programs in business companies.